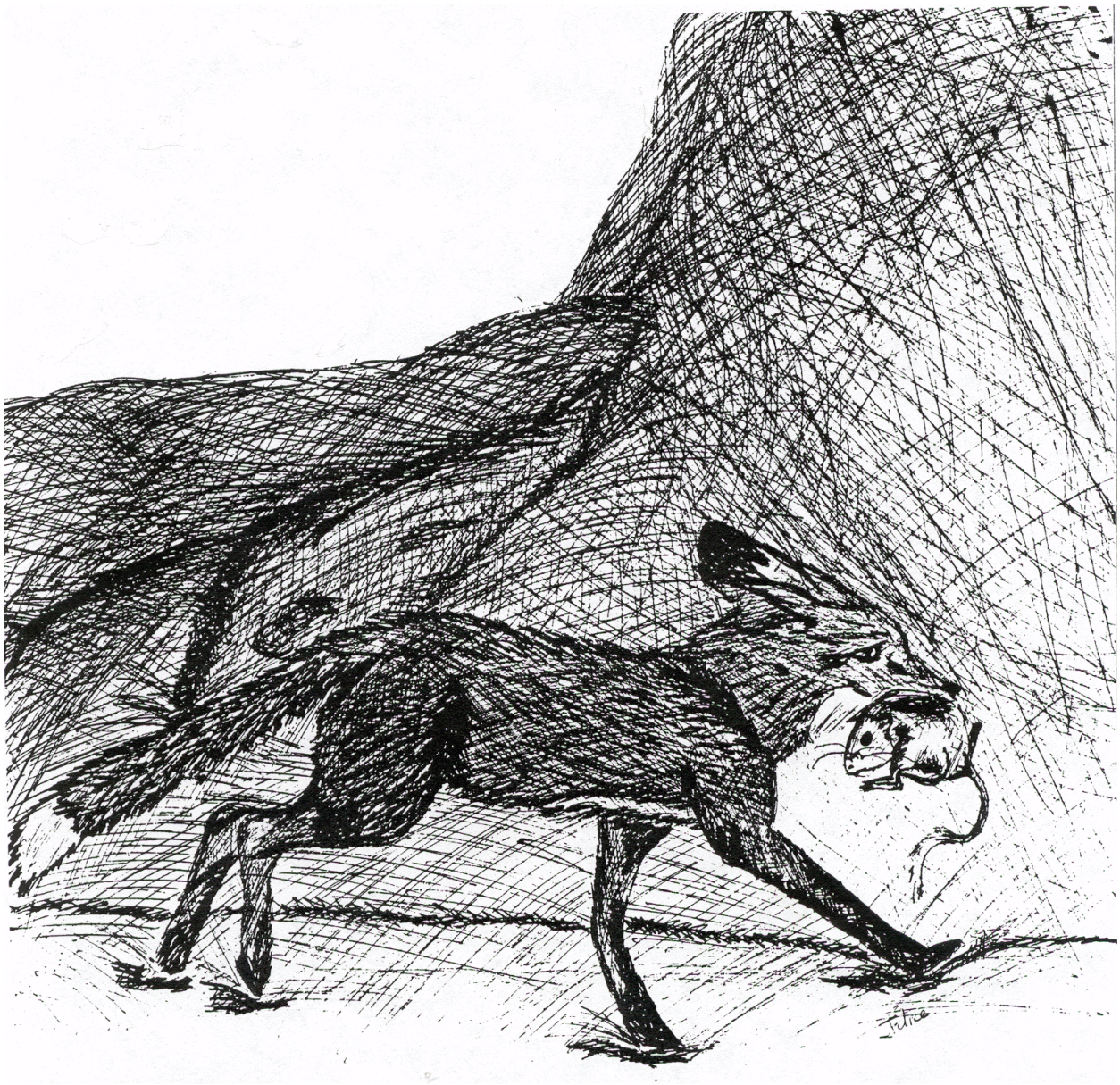
Southeastern Utah’s Mammals



Southeastern Utah's Mammals (Mammalian Species)

When pioneers arrived in Utah (1847) 110 species of mammals inhabited the southeastern region. Today (1990) there are 105 species. The Virginia opossum is an exotic and was probably was not present in the state during early pioneer days. Impacts from man have not resulted in any specific species becoming extinct, but six species have been extirpated from the region. Two of these, the gray wolf (*Canis Lupus*) and grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) are considered endangered in some areas where they still survive. Another species, the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), is also endangered but may still inhabit environs within southeastern Utah.

The gray wolf and grizzly bear were targets for indiscriminate extermination efforts by early trappers and settlers. This killing had devastating effects on population levels and led to their extirpation from Utah. More recently, wildlife pest control efforts by agricultural interests was directed at prairie dogs. The demise of the black-footed ferret ha been attributed to widespread extermination of prairie dog colonies, their primary food source.

Species not affected by extermination efforts often feel the pressures of man development in other respects. Many species utilize large home ranges. If they are disturbed to the extent that they vacate their home range, they may find surrounding locales already filled to capacity. In addition, migration routes may be disturbed by both human activities and artificial barriers. Species with small range sizes are also impacted from development as they do not have the capability to move great distances to new areas away from the source of stress.

Mammals at breeding or wintering areas are the most sensitive to disturbance. The animals are already under stress during these periods. Energy during the breeding season is directed towards mating activities and raising the young. During the wintering period, energies are directed towards locating food and water supplies as well as staying warm. Project plans should be developed around these crucial time periods.

Most mammals (72 to 84%) regardless of geographic area utilize the submontane riparian ecosystems. No doubt water and enhanced vegetation conditions in riparian zones account for this wildlife use. Also, a large percentage of mammals (66 to 88%) inhabit the mountain brush and pinyon/juniper ecosystems. These more xeric (dry) ecosystems provide sufficient berry and nut crops along with attractive cover to sustain wildlife populations (Table 5).

The sub montane zone is intensively used by wildlife due in part to movement into or across this elevation by animals utilizing both desert and montane ecological associations. The submontane zone offers relatively stable and acceptable climatic conditions for many species.

It should be noted that the aspen ecosystem is considered to be of critical value to economically important large game species (moose, elk and deer). They "shade up" in the aspen type to reduce the potential of serious problems associated with heat prostration. Aspen also supports an excellent vegetation suitable for parturition and feeding areas.

Life requisite information in this section describes breeding seasons, gestation periods, and the time required for the young to disperse from the protection of parental care. Habitat requirements are also explored and should be used by land-use planners to effectively design projects with the least impact to the wildlife inhabitants.

Table 5. Numbers (#) of mammalian species that now (1990) inhabit geographic areas and the proportion (%) of that total which each ecosystem by ecological association within southeastern Utah.

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet)/#	Proportion (%) of species that inhabit each ecosystem by (1) Cold Desert (3,700 -5,800 ft.); (2) Submontane (5,500-8,500 ft.); and (3) Submontane (6,500-12,721 ft.) ecological associations.																																						
	UPLANDS																													WETLANDS											
	Urban			Agricultural			Alpine			Spruce/Fir			Aspen			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/Grass			Mountain Brush			Pinyon/Juniper			Saltbrush/Grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Barren			Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/80		25	19		30				23			50			46			51		66	46		66			68									51	36		65	24		29	25		28	24		76	58		4	6		4	5
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/79					29							50			47			53		71	47		72			76									48	39		43	27		29	25		27	23		80	58		4	6		4	5
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/58																				86			79			88									69			45			29			28			84			0			0	
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,506)/66					29				23			58			53			59		78	52		77			83					48			59	44		45	32		30	26		29	27		83	61		5	5		5	3
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/77		27			29				21			52			47			55		70	44		71			74					40			52	36		43	29		25	22		23	22		77	53		4	4		4	3
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/78		27			29				21			52			47			55		70	44		71			74					40			52	36		43	29		25	22		23	22		77	53		4	4		4	3
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/72				21	25														53	69			71			74		44			44	42		38	51		33	43		21	28		19	24		56	76		6	6		6	6	
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/72	26	28		35	2														64	75			68			71		54			47	47		53	61		29	38		25	28		24	31		61	76		6	6		6	6	
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/62	29			32															65	73			71			74		55			53	52		52	56		31	40		24	27		26	27		63	76		5	5		5	5	
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/47	38			47															80									77						70			40			26			28			72			2			4		
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/85	24	24		27	32							46			41			47	55	71	41		67			68		47			44	39		45	53	33	27	40	24	20	25	22	19	22	20	53	72	51	5	5	5	5	5	4

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Didelphidae Virginia opossum *Didelphis virginiana*		**Exotic**																C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	North of Mexico, this nocturnal nongame animal is the only marsupial on the continent. They prefer riparian wetlands and are omnivorous. Frequent feeding on carrion causes many opossums to be killed on highways. Usually, opossums will raise two litters a year. Up to 12 young will be born to each litter. At 12-13 days of development, the young climb into the pouch where they will remain for two months. Southeastern Utah supports a population proximal to Green River town site at cold desert and submontane elevations.																
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Soricidae *desert shrew *Notiosorex crawfordi*		**Indigenous**							C	C	S	C	C	S				H		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame mammals are found at cold desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are made of fine vegetation or hair and are built beneath plants or debris. Three to five young are born in August. They will leave the nest after 40 days. Desert shrews can exist exclusively on water obtained from their food; primarily the soft inner parts of large insects. The primary predators on these shrews are owls.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	r	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	r	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
masked shrew *Sorex cinereus*		**Indigenous**			S	L	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S			H	C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Masked shrews prefer montane riparian wetlands, but are found at all elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Up to four litters of 3-12 young are raised each year. Breeding occurs from April through October, however, it peaks in June and July. Nests are constructed of grass and dry leaves and are hidden under stumps, logs, or brush piles. Masked shrews feed on insects and small animals.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
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			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Merriam's shrew *Sorex merriami*					H	S	H	H	C	S	L			H				C		
		Indigenous	Merriam's shrews are found at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Little is known of the habits of this species, but they are probably similar to other shrews. Their diet includes insects and small animals. Observations have shown these shrews to have litters of about six young. Large, odorous glands on the male (prominent from April to June) are used to attract females and possibly repel predators.																	
	u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
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	k	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
montane shrew *Sorex monticolus*					S	H	H	H	S	S	H	L	L	H		C	C	C		
		Indigenous	These nongame mammals inhabit all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are located in stumps, logs, or beneath debris. Three to twelve young are usually born in July, although high altitude populations in Montana have reproduced in March and April. This species feeds on insects, insect larvae, spiders, snails, and other invertebrates.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
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*dwarf shrew *Sorex nanus*		**Indigenous**			C	C	C	C	C	S	S				C	C	H	C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Dwarf shrews prefer open areas of submontane and montane elevations. They are often found in clearcuts or alpine rockslide areas. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. Breeding begins early in the year, and shrews may have more than one litter; the first between late July and early August, and the second a month later. Small, round nests are constructed of shredded vegetation and concealed under leaves, rocks, logs, or in burrows. These voracious feeders consume soft-bodied insects and spiders.																	
	r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	r	Cedar Mountain																		
	r	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	r	San Rafael Desert																		
	r	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
northern water shrew *Sorex palustris*		**Indigenous**														C	C	C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Northern water shrews are associated with submontane and montane wetland ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Nests built of vegetation, sticks, leaves, and hair are hidden in debris or beaver dens. Up to three litters of 4 to 8 young are born from February to June. These shrews are excellent swimmers and can actually run short distances on the water surface or the stream bottom. They feed primarily upon small aquatic organisms and are preyed upon by weasels, snakes, birds, and fish. They have also been found caught in fish traps.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
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vagrant shrew *Sorex vagrans*					H									H		H	C	C		
		Indigenous	Vagrant shrews inhabit submontane and montane elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Breeding occurs from January through May and again in October or November. Most will only raise one litter of 2-9 young a year. The gestation period is about 20 days. Nests are constructed of grass and dry leaves hidden in stumps or logs. Vagrant shrews are omnivorous.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
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	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
Family: Vespertilionidae pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*			H						H	H	H	H	H		C			H		
		Indigenous	These nongame animals are most commonly found in a variety of desert and submontane habitat types where suitable roosts exist. Diurnal roosts are usually in rock crevices and buildings, but occasionally mines, caves, and hollow trees are utilized. Nursery colonies begin forming in April, and the young are born in late Mayor June. Young bats can fly in 33 to 36 days. The pallid bat feeds on both terrestrial and flying insects. Their population trend is decreasing.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
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			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
big brown bat *Eptesicus fuscus*		**Indigenous**	H			H	H	H		H	H				C			C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Big brown bats are found in forested ecosystems at submontane and montane elevations. Single bats or small colonies roost and hibernate in caves, mine tunnels, rock crevices, hollow trees, or buildings. Nursery colonies form by April. Young are born from May to June and can fly at 3 weeks of age. These nongame bats prey on insects. However, in the winter they depend on fat reserves. Insecticide and pesticide use seems to have harmed their populations.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
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	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
*spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*		**Indigenous**	S						S	S	S	S	S		C			C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats are solitary except for clustering during hibernation. They inhabit cold desert and sub montane zones. Spotted bats are crepuscular/ nocturnal and insectivorous. Breeding occurs soon after emergence from the hibernaculum and the birth of a single young occurs in June or July. Theyare dependent upon cliffs for roost/hibernation areas. Spotted bats do not migrate and use a hibernaculum that maintains a constant above freezing temperature from September to May.																	
	r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
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*Allen's big-eared bat *Idionycteris phyllotis*						S	S	S		S	S				C			H		
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats inhabit submontane and montane elevations. They are probably one of the rarest bats in North America, and southeastern Utah's population is limited to certain areas of the region. Their population trend is unknown. Caves and mines of the forest serve as roost and nursery sites. A single young is probably born in July. These opportunistic feeders consume insects.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
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silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*			L			H	H	H							C	C	C	C	C	C
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats inhabit montane forested ecosystems nearby water. Their population trend is unknown. Tree cavities usually serve as diurnal roosts, however, during migration roost sites may vary. Mating occurs in August and September. Generally, two young are born in June or July. They can fly after 3-4 weeks. Colonies hibernate in various places during the winter. Silver-haired bats forage in the evening for insects. Deforestation can reduce roosting habitat, thereby adversely affecting populations.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
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*red bat *Lasiurus borealis*		**Indigenous**									C				C	S	S	C		
	r	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats are solitary except for nursery colonies of females. They inhabit the submontane zone and are crepuscular/nocturnal as well as insectivorous. Breeding occurs during August or September. Fertilization is delayed and birth of up to four young occurs in June or July. Young can fly within three weeks. They probably do not migrate and instead utilize hibernaculums that maintain constant, above freezing temperatures between September and May. Roost sites are in wooded areas and caves.																	
	r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	r	Cedar Mountain																		
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	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*		**Indigenous**								C	C							C		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	Hoary bats are found in submontane wooded ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Hoary bats spend the summer days hanging in trees or shrubs. In late May or June, two young are born following a fall and winter breeding season. Young can fly in about 34 days. This species often migrates south for the winter, although some may hibernate. These nongame bats emerge in late evening to primarily hunt moths.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
California myotis *Myotis californicus*		**Indigenous**	H			S	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	C			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	California myotis are found at all elevations. The population trend of these nongame bats is unknown. They roost in crevices and caves. Breeding occurs from September-October. Small nursery colonies are formed and single young are born between mid May and mid June. They can fly at 2 months of age. This nongame species is entirely insectivorous.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*		**Indigenous**	H			C	C	C			C				C			C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals inhabit submontane and montane zones. They roost in buildings, mine tunnels, caves, and trees. Their population trend is unknown. Single young are born in June or July within small nesting colonies. They are insectivorous and forage for beetles among trees and over ponds.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
small-footed myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*			H			C	C	C	S	S	C	S	S	S	C			C		
	u	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats are usually found in or near forested ecosystems at all elevations. The preferred ecosystem is ponderosa pine. Night roosts include caves, rock crevices, and mine tunnels. Single young are born from May-July after a 60 day gestation period. They can fly after 3 weeks. In winter, these bats hibernate alone or in small groups. This species is nocturnal and insectivorous. Their population trend is unknown.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
	u	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
little brown bat *Myotis lucifugus*			H			S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	C			C		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame insectivorous bats are found at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Colonies roost in caves, mine tunnels, hollow trees, or buildings. These nocturnal animals often hibernate in the winter. Young are born from May to June in hot, dark, stagnant retreats called nursery colonies. They can fly and feed on their own after 3 weeks.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*		**Indigenous**	H						S	H	H	S	S	S	C			H		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	Fringed myotis reside in caves, mines, rock crevices, and buildings at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame bats is unknown. Young are born in June and July and are capable of flight in less than 3 weeks. The bats migrate south in September and will return to Utah in May. They forage at night for insects. Pesticides have adverse effects on fringed myotis populations.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
	u	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
long-legged myotis *Myotis volans*		**Indigenous**	H			S	S	S	H	S	S	H	H		C			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats inhabit all elevations. The population trend of these highly adaptable animals is unknown. During the day they roost in buildings, rock crevices, trees, and mines. Female nursery colonies are formed in the spring. There is a 50-60 day gestation period and a single young is born between June and August. These bats forage nocturnally over water and in forest openings.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	o	San Rafael Desert																		
	o	Burr Desert																		
	o	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*		**Indigenous**	H						S	H	H	S	S	S	C			H		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	Yuma myotis are found near permanent water at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Colonies roost in caves, mines, and bridges. During the summer, males roost solitarily but females form large colonies. Single young are born in late May or June after a 40 day gestation period. They can fly after 4 weeks. This nongame species will abandon areas if disturbed.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
	u	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
western pipistrelle *Pipistrellus hesperus*		**Indigenous**	H						S	H	H	S	S	S	C			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Western pipistrelles are commonly seen in canyons at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame bats is unknown. Nest sites and diurnal roosts include rock crevices, mines, caves, and buildings. Hibernation is a solitary activity. Breeding occurs from September-March. Usually 2 young are born in June. Western pipistrelles are crepuscular and opportunistic feeders of insects.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Townsend's big-eared bat *Plecotus townsendii*		**Indigenous**	L			S	S	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	C			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Although their population trend is unknown, these nongame bats are threatened with extirpation because of increased human disturbance to caves. They occur at all elevations. Colonial behavior occurs in nurseries and during hibernation. A single young is born in late Mayor early June. They may leave the caves with adults at 6 weeks of age. These bats are nocturnal foragers in search of moths.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
Family: Molossidae *big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*		**Indigenous**	L						S			S	S	S	C			H		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats roost in caves, mine tunnels, bridges, and attics at desert elevations. Some roosts are only used during spring and fall migrations. Their population trend is unknown. Single young are born from mid June to early July in large nursery colonies. They can fly in about 5 weeks. Moths are the preferred food.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	r	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Brazilian free-tailed bat *Tadarida brasiliensis*		**Indigenous**							S	S	S	S	S	S	C			H		
	r	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame bats inhabit desert and submontane regions. Caves and cliff crevices serve as diurnal roosts. This species may not be a year-long resident. Their population trend is unknown. Females form nursery colonies, but this species is otherwise not colonial. Single young are born annually in late June and July. They emerge in late August. These bats feed nocturnally on large moths.																	
	r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	r	Cedar Mountain																		
	r	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	r	San Rafael Desert																		
	r	Burr Desert																		
	r	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
Family: Canidae *coyote *Canis latrans*		**Indigenous**	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	H	S	S	S		S	L	H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Despite decimating control efforts brought upon by the livestock industry, the coyote population remains stable. This furbearer occurs at all elevations. Den sites vary greatly. Breeding occurs from January-March. After a 63 day gestation period, an average of 6 young are born in April and May. Eyes open after 9 to 14 days. They are weaned after 6 weeks and disperse from the den after 6-9 months. Coyotes are opportunistic feeders but show a preference for rabbits and hares.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*gray wolf *Canis lupus*		**Indigenous**			S	S	S	S	S	S	S			H		S	S	H		
	*k	Wasatch Plateau	Wolves could inhabit submontane and montane elevations that exhibit wilderness character. Their populations are endangered and have been extirpated (*). These social animals mate for life and live in packs of 2 to 15. Mating occurs from February to March after a 63 day gestation period. An average of 6 young are born from April-June in dens that are reused each year. The mother will remain with them for 2 months. Their primary prey is large mammals.																	
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	*k	Henry Mountains																		
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	*k	Dolores Triangle																		
	*k	San Rafael Desert																		
	*k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	*k	Canyonlands																		
*gray fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*		**Indigenous**				L	S	S	S	H	S			S		H	S	H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	The population trend for these furbearers is unknown. They prefer rocky canyons of all elevations. Grays dig if necessary, but prefer to den in small caves, rock piles, slash piles, and hollow trees. Breeding occurs from January-April. One to 7 young are born in April or May after a 53-63 day gestation period. Young are weaned at 3 months and hunt at 4 months of age. Gray foxes are the only American canid with true climbing ability, and they forage in trees for small mammals, birds, insects, and plant material.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*kit fox *Vulpes macrotis*				S					S			S	S	S		H	S	H		
		Indigenous	Although the population trend of this furbearer is unknown, poison campaigns have decimated many populations. Kits prefer open, level, sandy ground at desert elevations. Four to 7 young are born underground from February to April after a 49-56 day gestation period. Their home range exists up to 2 miles from the den. The pups leave the den after one month and will begin hunting with the adults after three or four months. Most will leave the den in October.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
*red fox *Vulpes vulpes*			L	H		L	S	S	H	H	H	S	S	S		H	H	H		
		Indigenous	These furbearers occur at all elevations and utilize home ranges of 1-20 square miles. Their population trend is unknown. Abandoned burrows are the preferred nesting sites, but rock crevices, hollow logs, culverts, and openings under buildings are also utilized. Mating occurs from January to early March, gestation requires 51-53 days, and 4 to 8 kits are born between March and May. At one month of age, kits play above ground and eat food brought by the parents. They are independent at 4 months of age.																	
	u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
	u	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Family: Ursidae *black bear *Ursus americanus*						H	H	H	L	H	S			S		C	C	C		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	The population trend is increasing for these submontane and montane game animals. Mating occurs from June-July. Females can give birth every other year between January and February to as many as 5 cubs while in their dens. Cubs stay with the female through their second winter. Grasses and forbs are eaten from spring to early summer, when the diet switches to insects and larvae. Carrion is taken when available. Berries and mast are preferred in the fall. These bears prefer forested habitats that contain open meadows.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	o	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	u	Dolores Triangle																		
	o	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	o	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		
*grizzly bear *Ursus arctos*					C	C	C	C	H	S	L			S		C	C	C		
	*k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Grizzly bears were once abundant in remote mountainous regions of southeastern Utah(*). This endangered species has now been extirpated from all wildlands of Utah. The future of these magnificent bears is uncertain.																	
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	*k	Henry Mountains																		
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Procyonidae *ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*		**Indigenous**							H	H	H							C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Ringtails inhabit rocky areas of desert and submontane ecosystems. The population trend is stable for these furbearers. Dens are in caves, crevices, hollow trees, rock piles, or unused buildings. One litter per year is born in May or June. The young begin to walk at 35-42 days of age and leave their mother in August or September. Ringtails are carnivorous, nocturnal, and partially colonial. Water must be available within one-half mile of the den site.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
*raccoon *Procyon lotor*		**Indigenous**	H	C						H						H	S	C	C	C
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These omnivorous furbearers occur from desert through submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. The male raccoon may travel miles in search of a mate from January to March. Dens are located in hollow trees, logs, rock crevices, or burrows. Clearcutting can seriously reduce the availability of den sites. One to 7 young are born from April to May after a 63 day gestation period. Weaning occurs after 2-4 months and the young will be independent by winter. Adults occupy home ranges of 0.6 to 4 square miles.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
Family: Mustelidae *wolverine *Gulo gulo*		**Indigenous**																	
	*k	Wasatch Plateau			H	C	C	C										H		
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau	The home range of these furbearers has been reported to be anywhere from 80 to1000 square miles. Wolverines prefer large tracts of montane wilderness. Mating occurs from April-October. There is an actual gestation period of 30-40 days and 1-6 young are born. Up to two litters are raised each year. The young have been observed to remain with the mother for 6 months to 2 years. Dens are preferably located under snow-covered tree roots. They have been extirpated from historic areas(*).																
	k	Cedar Mountain																	
	*k	Henry Mountains																	
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																	
	*k	LaSal Mountains																	
	k	Dolores Triangle																	
	k	San Rafael Desert																	
	k	Burr Desert																	
	k	Cisco Desert																	
	*k	Canyonlands																	
*marten *Martes americana*		**Indigenous**																	
	*k	Wasatch Plateau			C	L	C											C		
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau	This furbearer prefers late successional montane forests. Home ranges are 1-2 square miles. They eat small animals, honey, pine cone seeds, and berries. Food availability during winter is the most important factor affecting marten survival. Mating occurs in mid summer and implantation is delayed until February or March. Two to five young are born in April after a 4 week gestation period. They remain with the mother for 3 months. Although extirpated, reintroduction sites exist in the region(*).																
	k	Cedar Mountain																	
	*k	Henry Mountains																	
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																	
	*k	LaSal Mountains																	
	k	Dolores Triangle																	
	k	San Rafael Desert																	
	k	Burr Desert																	
	k	Cisco Desert																	
	k	Canyonlands																	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*fisher *Martes pennanti*		**Indigenous**				C	C	C												
	*k	Wasatch Plateau	These furbearers have been extirpated from the Wasatch Plateau due to trapping and disturbance. Potential for reintroduction exists in other areas, also(*). Fishers seem to respond well to protection and habitat restoration. Vast, forest stands with dense canopies provide preferred habitat. Breeding occurs between March and May and an average litter of three young is born between the following February and May. Young will be weaned at two months of age but don't hunt on their own until four months of age. They will disperse at five months of age. Fishers prey on small mammals, birds, and carrion of large mammals.																	
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
*ermine *Mustela erminea*		**Indigenous**		S		S	S	S		S	S							C		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	These furbearers inhabit submontane and montane ecosystems. Males occupy 84 acre home ranges, and females occupy 18 acres. Nests of vegetation mixed with hair are found beneath logs, stumps, roots, brushpiles, or stone walls. A litter of 4 to 8 young are born from April to May after a 9-10 month delayed implantation and 4 week gestation period. By three months of age, the young begin hunting. Availability of small rodents and rabbits seems to be the limiting factor in their distribution. Their population trend is unknown.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	u	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	u	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
*long-tailed weasel *Mustela frenata*		**Indigenous**	
	c	Wasatch Plateau	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau	
	c	Cedar Mountain	
	c	Henry Mountains	
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	c	LaSal Mountains	
	c	Dolores Triangle	
	c	San Rafael Desert	
	c	Burr Desert	
	c	Cisco Desert	
	c	Canyonlands	
			Urban: / Agricultural: S / Alpine: / Spruce/Fir: S / Aspen: S / Ponderosa: S / Sagebrush/grass: / Mountain Brush: S / Pinyon/juniper: S / Saltbrush/grass: / Blackbrush: / Grassland: / Barren: / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: / Riparian: C / Stream: / Lake:
			These furbearers are valuable rodent predators that occur at all elevations. Mating occurs in the summer and 4-9 young are born by the following May. They are weaned after 5-6 weeks and disperse at 2 months of age. Available drinking water is a limiting factor for this species. An area of 4-5 square miles of suitable habitat is required per animal. Long- tailed weasels are preyed upon by hawks, owls, foxes, snakes, and cats.
*black-footed ferret *Mustela nigripes*		**Indigenous**	
	k	Wasatch Plateau	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau	
	k	Cedar Mountain	
	k	Henry Mountains	
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	k	LaSal Mountains	
	k	Dolores Triangle	
	e	San Rafael Desert	
	k	Burr Desert	
	e	Cisco Desert	
	e	Canyonlands	
			Urban: / Agricultural: C / Alpine: / Spruce/Fir: / Aspen: / Ponderosa: / Sagebrush/grass: C / Mountain Brush: / Pinyon/juniper: / Saltbrush/grass: C / Blackbrush: / Grassland: C / Barren: / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: / Riparian: / Stream: / Lake:
			Black-footed ferrets exist at desert or sub montane elevations and only where prairie dog colonies are sufficient for prey and den sites. Elimination of these colonies by ranchers, along with predation, disease, and inbreeding have led to the ferret's demise. The breeding season of this animal is generally from March-April. A gestation period of 45 days leads to the birth of 1-5 young. They will remain in the borrow for 45 days. By July they are almost adult size.

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*mink *Mustela vison*		**Indigenous**		L		S	S	S		S	S					C	C	C	C	C
	l	Wasatch Plateau	These carnivorous furbearers are found near water at submontane and montane elevations. Adjoining forests are utilized for nightly and winter foraging. Along streambanks, males occupy home ranges of 5,100 ft. and females occupy 840 ft. Dens are built along the banks of the wetland system. The breeding season is from February-April. The young are born after a delayed implantation and 45-70 day gestation period. They young will hunt with their mother at 8 weeks of age. In early fall, the litter will disperse. The mink's population trend is unknown.																	
	l	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	l	Henry Mountains																		
	l	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	l	LaSal Mountains																		
	l	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	l	Canyonlands																		
*badger *Taxidea taxus*		**Indigenous**		S	L	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H			S	H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These carnivorous furbearers prefer to inhabit open areas of all elevations where there is sufficient soil for burrowing. Prey availability and human disturbance are limiting factors. Mating takes place from August through September. Implantation occurs by February and 2-5 young are born in April. Nursing lasts through June and by late summer the young have dispersed. Male home range sizes are 590 to 1440 acres, while females occupy 390 to 4200 acres.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*striped skunk *Mephitis mephitis*			S	H		H	H	H	S	S	S	L	L	S		L	S	C		
		Indigenous	These furbearers prefer forest edges with soils appropriate for burrowing. However, they are adaptable to a variety of habitats at all elevations. Home range sizes can be 30 to 1860 acres, depending on habitat suitability. Breeding occurs from February-May with a brief delayed implantation. Two to eleven young are born from April-June after a 59 to 77 day gestation period. The young will have weaned at 2 months of age. Insects, rodents, birds, and fruit are eaten. Next to man, the great horned owl is the biggest predator of skunks.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
*spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius*			L	S		L	L	L	H	H	H	S	S	S	C	H	S	C		
		Indigenous	Rocky, brushy areas at all elevations are the preferred habitat for these furbearers. They use burrows of other animals for their dens, as well as old logs and brush piles. Mating occurs from September-October and implantation is delayed for 180 to 200 days. After a 50 to 65 day gestation period, 4 young are born sometime from April-July. They will be weaned after 2 months. The bulk of their diet consists of rodents and insects, although fruit is consumed during the fall.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*river otter *Lutra canadensis*		**Indigenous**														C		C	C	C
	*r	Wasatch Plateau	These carnivorous furbearers inhabit all elevations along streams or lakes with abundant fish life. They use abandoned beaver dens. Trapping, human disturbances, or air and water pollution have reduced their range. Males establish a 40 mile long home range, but may live 2 to 3 miles apart. Otters mate in the spring and 2 to 5 young are born the following March or April. They will be independent at 8 months of age. Potential reintroduction sites exist(*).																	
	*r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	*r	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
Family: Felidae *mountain lion *Felis concolor*		**Indigenous**				L	S	S	H	H	H	L	L	L	C	S		H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	This game species is found at all elevations. Human encroachment is probably the biggest threat to these secretive animals. Deer are the preferred prey of the lion, and may make up 75% of their winter diet. Dens are generally in rock shelters or caves. Although breeding occurs throughout the year, most young (1-6 per litter) are born from April-September after a 82-96 day gestation period. The young will be weaned at 6 weeks of age, but will remain with their mother for up to 2 years.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	o	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*lynx *Lynx canadensis*		**Indigenous**			L	C	C	C	S	H	H				C			C		
	r	Wasatch Plateau	These solitary furbearers inhabit submontane and montane elevations. Agriculture and clearcutting have reduced the animal's range, although some conversion of mature to secondary growth forests can be beneficial. The 9-10 year population cycle of the lynx can be closely tied to that of the snowshoe hare's. Timber and brush piles are used for den sites. Mating occurs from February-April, producing a litter of 1-4 young after a 63-74 day gestation period. The young can walk at 4 weeks of age, but will remain with the mother for 1 year.																	
	r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	r	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
*bobcat *Lynx rufus*		**Indigenous**			L	C	H	H	S	C	H	L	L	L	C			C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	This furbearer inhabits all elevations, preferring scrubby areas of broken forests. Primarily, they hunt rabbits, although rodents and birds are also taken. Breeding occurs throughout the spring. One to seven young are born in May or June, following a 60-70 day gestation period. The young are weaned after 8 weeks but stay with the mother into the fall or winter. They will den in logs or rocks, lining the area with dried vegetation. Home range sizes for males are 26 sq. mi. while females occupy 12 sq. mi.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Family: Cervidae *moose *Alces alces*		**Indigenous**			L	H	C	H	H	H	L					C	H	C		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	This game species occurs at submontane and montane elevations. Average home range size is 2300 acres. In some situations, moose show altitudinal migrations and will occupy winter range from 12-1 to 4-15. The population trend of the moose is increasing. The rut occurs in September and October. A 243 day gestation period leads to calving from 5-15 to 7-5. Wetlands, particularly riparian, are critical, year- long. Potential reintroduction sites exist(*).																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
*wapiti *Cervus elaphus*		**Indigenous**		C	H	C	C	C	S	H	H			H		L	C	C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Wapiti inhabit all elevations. Forest edges and aspen are critical for calving from 5-15 to 7-5. The rut occurs during September and October, followed by an 8 to 9 month gestation period. Calves will nurse for up to 8 months. Altitudinal migration is displayed by this game animal and they occupy winter range from 12-1 to 4-15. Herbaceous plants are the preferred food, but woody vegetation will supplement the winter diet. Fire can create prime habitat for the elk. The Rocky Mountain subspecies (*C.c. Nelsoni*) inhabits the region.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	o	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	l	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus*		**Indigenous**	L	S	S	H	C	H	C	C	C	S	S	S		L	H	C		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous, game animals are found at all elevations, but will exhibit seasonal altitudinal migrations. They occupy winter range from 12-1 to 4-15. South facing slopes are critical for winter food availability. The rut occurs during November and December. After a 6-7 month gestation period, the precocial young are born from 5-15 to 7-5. Weaning beings at 5 weeks of age. Continued fire suppression can reduce critical deer habitat.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	l	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	l	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
*pronghorn *Antilocapra americana*		**Indigenous**		C					C		L	C	C	C		L	H	C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous game animals rely primarily on shrubs for their fall and winter diet and forbs during the spring and summer months. They are found at desert and submontane elevations and will exhibit migration in response to severe winter or drought conditions. Fences can create barriers to movement. Critical winter range must be protected from man's disturbance. Breeding occurs from September-October and there is a 230-250 day gestation period. Fawning occurs from 5-15 to 6-15. Water (ph<9.5) is critical throughout the year.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	l	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	l	San Rafael Desert																		
	l	Burr Desert																		
	l	Cisco Desert																		
	l	Canyonlands																		

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Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Bovidae *bison *Bison bison*				L		S	C	S	H	S	C	L	L	C			S	S		
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	The only free roaming, hunted herd in the lower 48 states inhabits southeastern Utah. They utilize all elevations. Bison migrate altitudinally in response to seasonal changes and will inhabit critical winter range from 12-1 to 4-15. Also of critical value are yearlong ranges. These can be large pinyon-juniper chainings which have been revegetated to promote grasses and forbs. Bison breed from July through September and give birth between 5-1 to 6-10, after a 285 day gestation period.																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	l	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
*mountain goat *Oreamnos americanus*					C	L	L	L	H	H				C	C					
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These game animals have been introduced to various areas in Utah. Future transplant activities may bring them to the LaSal mountains(*). They utilize steep, rocky slopes of submontane and montane elevations. Forage consists primarily of grasses or browse. Mosses or lichens are also consumed. Breeding occurs from October-January. There is a 147-178 day gestation period. One kid or twins are born in Mayor June. Road construction in Idaho and Montana has been shown to cause disturbance to populations.																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

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Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*bighorn sheep *Ovis canadensis*					H				C	H	H	C	C	H	C	L	H	C		
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Bighorns inhabit precipitous areas of all elevations. Winter range is occupied from 12-1 to 4-15. Breeding occurs from November-January. Desert bighorn parturition occurs from 4-1 to 5-31 and rocky mountain bighorns give birth from 5-1 to 6-15. Weaning in these game animals occurs after 6 months. Bighorns are sensitive to disturbance. Water is critical for herd survival. Desert bighorn (*O.c. nelsoni*) and mountain bighorn (*O.c. canadensis*) inhabit southeastern Utah. Potential reintroduction sites exist(*).																
	*l	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	o	Cedar Mountain																		
	*l	Henry Mountains																		
	*o	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	l	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	*c	Canyonlands																		
Family: Sciuridae white-tailed antelope squirrel *Ammospermophilus Leucurus*									H		H	H	H	H				H		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Whitetailed antelope squirrels are found at desert and submontane elevations, preferring rocky or gravelly soil. Their population trend is stable. They burrow beneath shrubs, trees, or rocks. Five to 14 young are born in early spring and occasionally a second litter occurs. These solitary mammals are active all year, although some may hibernate. They forage on the ground and sometimes in cacti for seeds and fruit. The home range size of these nongame animals is 14-20 acres.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake	Description
Gunnison's prairie dog *Cynomys Gunnisoni*	 k k k k k k k k k k c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					H			H		H							Gunnison's (Zuni) prairie dogs can occur at all elevations. They occupy a 2 acre home range size. Breeding occurs in March and April. Young are born in early May after a 30 day gestation period and are above ground at 4 weeks of age. This species hibernates from October through March in high mountain valleys. Prairie dogs eat grasses, forbs, roots, and seeds during hibernation. Attempted eradication by man and outbreaks of plague have impacted populations. The population trend of these nongame animals is presently stable.
white-tailed prairie dog *Cynomys leucurus*	 l k l k k k k c k c k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					H			H		H							These nongame animals inhabit 2-3 acre home ranges at all elevations where there is well-drained soil for burrowing. Breeding occurs in March. An average of 5 young are born in May or June after a 30 day gestation period. They will be above ground after 4 weeks. Hibernation occurs from October-March. Preferred foods are grasses and forbs, but underground roots and seeds are probably eaten during hibernation. In some areas, this species relies heavily on saltbush. Their population trend is stable.

Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
northern flying squirrel *Glaucomys sabrinus*						C												C		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals occur at montane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built of shredded bark in tree hollows and woodpecker holes. Mating occurs in the winter, and a litter of 2 to 5 young are born around May and June after a 37-42 day gestation period. Sometimes there is a second litter in late summer. Young emerge from the nest after 40 days and are weaned at 2 months of age. They eat various nuts and seeds and occasionally insects.																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
yellow-bellied marmot *Marmota flaviventris*					S	S	S	S	S	S	S			C	C			S		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals prefer rocky areas of submontane and montane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Dens are in hillsides, crevices, or under rockpiles near large boulders and herbaceous plants. A litter of 3 to 5 young is born in June after a 30 day gestation period. Weaning and emergence from the burrow occur about a month later. Hibernation occurs from late August to late February or March. Stored fat sustains them through winter. Applications of herbicides can be harmful.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	l	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Abert's squirrel *Sciurus aberti*		**Indigenous**						C												
	k	Wasatch Plateau	This nongame species is limited to mature, closed canopy ponderosa pine forests. Forest practices that reduce the canopy to less than 60% are detrimental. Mating occurs from March-April. Bulky nests are built in the pines and require a minimum 50 ft. undisturbed radius. Three to four young are born between April and May after a 40-46 day gestation period. The young are independent by June. Pine cambiums and seeds along with pinyon nuts are preferred by Abert's squirrels. The population trend for this montane species is unknown.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
Uintah ground squirrel *Spermophilus armatus*		**Indigenous**							C									H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Uintah ground squirrels prefer open, well-drained, grassy meadows at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend is stable for these nongame mammals. A litter of 4 to 6 young is born in April or May, after a 26 day gestation period. The young emerge from their burrows in 24 days. Hibernation lasts from September-April and estivation occupies the summer months. These colonial squirrels feed mainly on green vegetation.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
golden-mantled ground squirrel *Spermophilus lateralis*					S	S	S	S	S	S	S				H			S		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals are found at submontane and montane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Rock outcrops or talus slopes are preferred for cover. Nests are shallow burrows under or near logs, tree roots, or boulders. Two to eight young are born in April or May after a 27 day gestation period. They are weaned to independence at 35-48 days of age. Hibernation lasts from October to May, depending on altitude. Stored food and a layer of fat help maintain them though winter. Seeds, nuts, and fruit are staples.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
*Richardson's ground squirrel *Spermophilus richardsonii*					C				C											
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame mammals occur at submontane and montane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They are usually solitary but appear colonial in favorable habitats. Burrows are in gravelly soil and may have several openings. Seven to eight young are born in May and are foraging with the mother by June. Hibernation lasts from September through January or March. Seeds stored in cheek pouches are eaten after hibernation along with insects, stems, and leaves.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*spotted ground squirrel *Spermophilus spilosoma*				H		S	S	S	H	H	H							H		
		Indigenous	Spotted ground squirrels prefer submontane and montane regions with sandy soils and sparse, low growing vegetation. In areas overgrazed by domestic livestock, they have become numerous. Probably 2 litters of 5 to 7 young are born in underground burrows by late April. The young disperse at 6 weeks of age. These, shy, secretive squirrels are active all year, although some hibernate from August to March. the population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Their home range size averages 3 to 4 acres.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
*thirteen-lined ground squirrel *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*									S			S		C						
		Indigenous	These nongame animals occur at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Mating occurs in April. In May, after a 28 day gestation period, 8 to 10 young are born in concealed burrows. Young are weaned in 4 weeks but may remain at the burrow for a few more weeks. They hibernate from October to March or early April. These squirrels are solitary and strictly diurnal.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	r	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	r	San Rafael Desert																		
	r	Burr Desert																		
	r	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
rock squirrel *Spermophilus variegatus*		**Indigenous**		S						H	H				H			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Rock squirrels are found in rocky areas at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Dens are burrows beneath boulders or in hollow trees. Two litters of 5 to 7 young are born between May and July after a 30 day gestation period. They emerge from the burrow after 8 weeks and disperse in another month. Rock squirrels are generally crepuscular. Some may hibernate for short periods. They climb trees in search of nuts, seeds, fruits, eggs, and insects.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
cliff chipmunk *Tamias dorsalis*		**Indigenous**						H		H	H				C			H		
	u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame chipmunks are cliff dwellers that inhabit all elevations. Their population trend is stable. They are in a state of torpor during winter but may emerge during warm spells. Nuts, seeds, and fruit are the major food items. Breeding occurs from March-May. A gestation period of 28-31 days leads to the birth of 4-6 young. They begin to disperse at 4 weeks of age. Chaining and road construction activities have been shown to adversely affect populations.																	
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	u	Cedar Mountain																		
	u	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	u	San Rafael Desert																		
	u	Burr Desert																		
	u	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
least chipmunk *Tamias minimus*		**Indigenous**			H	H	H	H	C	S	S	C		C						
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals inhabits all elevations and occupy home ranges of 2-4 acres. Their population trend is stable. They ascend trees readily and may even nest in them. Nests are burrows beneath stumps, logs, or rocks. A litter of 5 to 7 young is born in May after a 28-30 day gestation period. The young are independent after 2 months. This species gathers and stores seeds, nuts, fruit, and insects during the spring, summer, and fall. It hibernates in the winter and readily adapts to human activity at campgrounds.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
Colorado chipmunk *Tamias Quadrivittatus*		**Indigenous**				H		H	H		H				S			H		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Colorado chipmunks prefer rocky slopes and ridges at submontane and montane elevations. A shrub understory is preferred so that den sites can be constructed under the shrubs or rocks. The young are born in August after a 30-33 day gestation period. They will be weaned in 6-8 weeks. The chipmunks will forage on nuts, berries, bird eggs, and carrion. Adults occupy home ranges averaging 1-3 acres in size. Their population trend is stable.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Uintah chipmunk *Tamias umbrinus*		**Indigenous**				H		H		H	H				H			H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Uintah chipmunks prefer talus slopes at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is stable. Young are born in early summer and weaned by mid July depending on the elevation. These squirrels are sustained through their winter hibernation with a layer of fat. Their diet includes nuts, seeds, and fruit. They readily adapt to human presence at campgrounds.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
red squirrel *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*		**Indigenous**				C		H										H	C	
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These omnivorous, nongame animals are indigenous to dense stands of the montane coniferous forests. The breeding season occurs from February-September. Nests are constructed of leaves, twigs, and bark in tree cavities and branches. Three to seven young are born in March or April after a 31-35 day gestation period. Often there is a second litter in August or September. Young are weaned at 10 weeks of age. They are territorial and active all year. Home range size average 4.5 acres. Their population trend is stable.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Geomyidae Botta's pocket gopher *Thomomys battae*				S					S					S						
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Botta's pocket gophers occur at all elevations. The population trend of these nongame, herbivorous animals is unknown. They are solitary and spend most of their time underground, except during the mating season. The peak breeding season is from October- June. Five to seven young are born from November- April. They are weaned at 35-40 days of age and disperse by 2 months of age. Home range sizes have been recorded at 1300-2200 square feet.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
northern pocket gopher *Thomomys talpoides*				H	H	H	S	H	H	S	H			H				H		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Northern pocket gophers prefer deep, sandy soils at submontane and montane elevations. They often inhabit alfalfa fields that are left unplowed. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. They seldom appear above ground and venture no more than 2-1/2 ft. from the burrow entrance when they do. One or two litters per year of 4 to 7 young are born from February-June after an 18-20 day gestation period. They are weaned after 40 days and disperse after another 2 weeks. Pocket gophers usually forage underground for roots, tubers, and stems.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Family: Heteromyidae Ord's kangaroo rat *Dipodomys ordii*									H	S	H	H	H	H				H		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals prefer sandy soils at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. This species is active all year but seldom appear above ground in cold weather. Days are spent in deep burrows in the sand, which they plug to maintain temperature and humidity. January-March and August-October are the breeding seasons. After a 29-30 day gestation period, 2-5 young are born. Theyare independent after 8 weeks. They eat insects and seeds and will drink water when available.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
plains pocket mouse *Perognathus flavescens*									H		H	H	H	H						
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Plains pocket mice inhabit sandy soils at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame mice is unknown. Burrows are constructed under cacti or low shrubs. The breeding season occurs from April-August with the birth of 2-5 young. Usually two litters are born a year. The mice subsist primarily on seeds.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
silky pocket mouse *Perognathus flavus*									S			S	S	S						
		Indigenous	Silky pocket mice prefer sandy or rocky soils at desert or submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Small burrows are usually no more than 4 inches deep and are typically located under shrubs, with about 3 to 4 openings. Occasionally they use abandoned burrows of other mice. A litter of 2 to 6 young is born from May-July after a 4 week gestation period. Sometimes there are 2 litters a year. Silky mice metabolize water from their diet of seeds.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
*rock pocket mouse *Perognathus intermedius*									H			H	H		C			H		
		Indigenous	These nongame mice inhabit rocky slopes and old lava flows at desert elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Three to six young are born from May to July and weaned by mid July. These nocturnal animals spend the daytime in tiny burrows under rocks. They eat various seeds.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Great Basin pocket mouse *Perognathus parvus*									H			H	H	H						
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals are found at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting and storage burrows are shallow, but a deep (3-6 ft.) tunnel is dug to a hibernaculum lined with dry vegetation. Hibernation lasts from September-April. Mating occurs in April and August. There may be 2 litters per year. These solitary mice eat seeds from which they metabolize water.																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
Family: Castoridae *beaver *Castor canadensis*							C									C	C	C	C	C
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous furbearers depend upon permanent water sources within 1/4 mile of woodlands. Most foraging activity occurs within 300 ft. of water. They are found at all elevations and their population trend is increasing. Beaver lodges are usually surrounded by water and are essential for escape, resting, thermal, and reproductive cover. Bank dens are also utilized. Mating occurs from January to late February. One to eight kits are born from April-July after a 107 day gestation period. Weaning occurs after 8 weeks.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Family: Muridae white-throated woodrat *Neotoma albigula*									H	H	H				C					
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous nongame animals inhabit rocky cliffs and shallow caves of submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Houses are built 2 to 3 ft. high amongst cacti and brush or in cliff caves. Usually home ranges are under 100 ft. across, and population densities are 10 to 20 adults per acre. Breeding occurs from April-September. Probably more than one litter of 1 to 3 young are born after a one month gestation period. Young disperse after 2-3 months.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
bushy-tailed woodrat *Neotoma cinerea*						H		S	S	S	S				C					
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous nongame animals inhabit rocky outcrops of sub montane and montane elevations. These "pack rats" utilize just about any loose object in the creation of their nest piles which are located well above ground. One to two litters are born from April-September after a 27-32 day gestation period. Young leave the nest after 2 months. Den sites include rock crevices, mine shafts, and hollow logs. Availability of suitable den sites is a limiting factor to populations.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida*									S		L	S	S		C					
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Desert woodrats inhabit valley floors or rocky slopes at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend is unknown for these nongame residents. Dens are built of debris and located under rocks, on the ground, along cliffs, and sometimes in trees. Availability of suitable nest sites is a limiting factor. Usually 2 or more litters of 2 to 3 premature young are born after a gestation period of 30-36 days. Their eyes are open at 13 days of age and they are weaned after 4 weeks. They feed mostly on seeds, acorns, cacti, or fruit.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
Mexican woodrat *Neotoma mexicana*						H		H		H	H				C					
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame mammals inhabit rocks and cliffs at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built with vegetation and other debris in rocky crevices, hollow trees, brush piles, or buildings. They eat green plants, berries, nuts, acorns, and fungi. Breeding occurs from March through May with two litters of 2-4 young being born. Gestation lasts for 31-34 days.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*Stephen's woodrat *Neotoma stephensi*		**Indigenous**									C				C					
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame woodrats are dependent upon rocky areas of submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are usually constructed of pinyon- juniper branches. One young is born between March and May, and females will normally only produce one litter during their life. Growth is slow and the young are normally weaned later than other woodrats of comparable size. Their diet consists primarily of juniper leaves. The species is known to occur only in the Navajo Mountain region.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
northern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys leucogaster*		**Indigenous**							S			S	S	S	S			S		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Northern grasshopper mice are found in sandy or silty areas at desert and submontane elevations. Abandoned burrows are often utilized, or they construct their own at the base of shrubs. They maintain a complex system of burrows in open areas. Grasshoppers, insects, mice, and vegetation are stored in the cache burrows. Three to four young are born between June and August after a 4 week gestation period. They are weaned after 3 weeks. Adults occupy 6 acre home range sizes. The population trend of this nongame animal is unknown.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	l	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	l	LaSal Mountains																		
	l	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	l	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
brush mouse *Peromyscus boylii*									S	H	H		S		S			H		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	This nongame species prefers rocky sites at desert and submontane elevations. They occupy home ranges of .08 to .23 acres. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are usually built under rocks, in crevices or on brush piles. Breeding probably occurs year-round. A litter of 2 to 6 young is produced 4 or more times a year after a 22-25 day gestation period. Their diet includes pine nuts, acorns, seeds, and berries.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
canyon mouse *Peromyscus crinitus*									S	C	C				C			C		
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Canyon mice are restricted to rocky areas of submontane elevations. The population trend is unknown for this secretive, nongame species which lives among and burrows beneath barren rocks and crevices lining canyon walls. Usually, 2 to 5 young are born from March-July and weaned after 24-28 days. Two litters are born each year. They feed on seeds, insects, leaves, flowers, and fungi. Adults occupy 0.8 to 1.0 acre home ranges.																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
*rock mouse *Peromyscus difficilis*		**Indigenous**		S					S	H		S	S	S	C			S		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Rock mice are found in brushy, rocky areas of outcrops, cliffs, and canyon walls at desert and sub montane elevations. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. Usually 3 to 4 young are born between April and October after a 3-4 week gestation period. Diet consists mainly of pinyon-juniper nuts and fruit, but insects are fed upon heavily in the summer.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	r	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	r	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
deer mouse *Peromyscus maniculatus*		**Indigenous**		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame mammals prefer dryland habitats at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They dig small burrows in the ground although the woodland subspecies usually nests in hollow logs. Deer mice store seeds, nuts, fruit, insects, and fungi in hollow logs or other protected areas. The peak breeding season lasts from April-September. A gestation period of 23-28 days leads to the birth of 1-9 young. Up to 4 litters a year are produced. Adults occupy 0.5 to 5 acre home ranges.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
pinyon mouse *Peromyscus truei*										H	C							S		
		Indigenous	These herbivorous, nongame mammals occur at submontane elevations featuring rocky terrain and shrubby understories. Their population trend is unknown. Grasses, leaves, and shredded juniper bark are used for construction of nests in hollow juniper trunks or under rocks. Small secondary nests of juniper bark scattered about their 0.5 square mile home range may be present. Breeding occurs from April-September with the birth of 3 to 6 young. Their eyes and ears open after 16-21 days.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
western harvest mouse *Reithrodontomys megalotis*				S					S	S	S	S	S	C		H	H	C		
		Indigenous	These nongame mice prefer dense vegetation near water at desert and submontane elevations. They will inhabit disturbed areas. Their population trend is unknown. Breeding occurs throughout the year. Gestation lasts 23 to 24 days and 2-4 young are born. Weaning occurs after 24 days. Nests are usually located in vines, tall vegetation, woodpecker holes, fence posts, or small trees. Although mainly seed eaters, they also feed on new growth in the spring and insects in the summer.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
sagebrush vole *Lagurus curtatus*		**Indigenous**							C	S								H		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Sagebrush voles inhabit areas of loose soil at submontane elevations. The population trend is unknown for this nongame species. Shallow burrows lined with shredded sagebrush bark and grass are constructed near sagebrush. Breeding occurs all year, producing up to 3 litters of 4 to 6 young after 25 day gestation periods. The young are weaned after 3 weeks. The voles feed on grass heads and other green plants in the summer, and bark and twigs of sage and various roots in the winter.																
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
long-tailed vole *Microtus longicaudus*		**Indigenous**				S	S	S	S					S				H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame voles inhabit submontane and montane ecological associations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are located aboveground in the winter and below in the summer. A litter of 4 to 8 young is born between May and October, although the peak breeding season occurs in June and July. The young are mature by 3 weeks of age. Diet includes grasses, bulbs, and bark of small twigs.																
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Mexican vole *Microtus mexicanus*		**Indigenous**			H			C	H					H			S	S		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Mexican voles are found in arid conditions of submontane and montane elevations. They prefer grassy meadows within ponderosa pine habitat. The population trend is unknown for these nongame animals. Their grass nests may be located in clumps of vegetation, under logs, or in underground burrows. The breeding season lasts from May-October and a litter of 3 to 4 young is born. There is a 20-23 day gestation period. Young are weaned after another 2-3 weeks. They probably feed on grass, roots, bark, and seeds.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		
montane vole *Microtus montanus*		**Indigenous**							C					C			L	C	H	
	c	Wasatch Plateau	This nongame species occurs at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend is unknown. These voles live in runway and burrow systems under grassy cover. This grass, including sedges and rushes, is the staple of their diet throughout the year, although leafy plants are a preference during the summer. Depending on food availability, populations fluctuate from year to year. They have one litter averaging 5 young from March-November. Young are independent after 2-3 weeks.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
meadow vole *Microtus pennsylvanicus*		**Indigenous**	S / S / H / C / H
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These herbivorous, nongame animals inhabit all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Populations may fluctuate at 3 to 4 year intervals. During the summer, meadow voles may nest in burrows or in depressions under matted vegetation. In the winter, they will nest on the surface as long as snow provides protection and insulation. Breeding occurs throughout the year. Several litters of 4 to 6 young are born after a 21 day gestation period. They are weaned after 12-14 days. Adults occupy 0.1 to 1 acre home ranges.
	k	Tavaputs Plateau	
	c	Cedar Mountain	
	k	Henry Mountains	
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	k	LaSal Mountains	
	k	Dolores Triangle	
	c	San Rafael Desert	
	k	Burr Desert	
	k	Cisco Desert	
	k	Canyonlands	
water vole *Microtus richardsoni*		**Indigenous**	H / C / C / C
	c	Wasatch Plateau	Water voles are found in submontane and montane regions. The population trend is unknown for this nongame species. Colonial burrows are constructed along fast moving clear streams. In winter, they move further from water and build grass nests in their runways under the snow. The breeding season occurs from May to August. Litters of 2-10 young appear by July after a 3 week gestation period. They are sexually mature at 2 months of age. Their diet consists of leafy plants.
	k	Tavaputs Plateau	
	k	Cedar Mountain	
	k	Henry Mountains	
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	k	LaSal Mountains	
	k	Dolores Triangle	
	k	San Rafael Desert	
	k	Burr Desert	
	k	Cisco Desert	
	k	Canyonlands	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*muskrat *Ondatra zibethicus*		**Indigenous**														C	C	C	C	C
	c	Wasatch Plateau	The population trend of these omnivorous furbearers is stable. They inhabit regions of desert and submontane elevations that contain relatively still bodies of water with dense surrounding vegetation. The breeding season is from April-August. Two to 3 litters per year are born after a 22 to 30 day gestation period. Young are weaned at 4 weeks of age. Populations tend to follow a 10 year cycle. Muskrats may construct conical lodges of marsh vegetation, or dig burrows into banks. Adults occupy home ranges averaging 183 ft. in diameter.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
house mouse *Mus musculus*		**Exotic**	C	H																
	c	Wasatch Plateau	This nongame species is associated with buildings and weedy fields of all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They make their own nests but are colonial. Breeding occurs all year. Gestation lasts 18 to 21 days, and several litters are produced. Young disperse after 3 weeks. If local populations become too dense, many females become infertile. Albinos of this species are used in research.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands: Marsh	wetlands: Mesic Meadow	wetlands: Riparian	wetlands: Stream	wetlands: Lake
Norway rat *Rattus norvegicus*		**Exotic**	C	H																
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals occur at all elevations and burrow along building foundations. Their population trend is unknown. Breeding occurs all year, gestation is 21 to 22 days, and 12 litters of 2 to 22 young are possible. Young are independent by 3 weeks of age. Mass migrations may occur if local populations become severely overcrowded. They are colonial with home ranges of less than 100 ft. diameter. Norway rats are omnivorous and can contaminate grain with their droppings. They have also been known to kill chickens and eat their eggs.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
black rat *Rattus rattus*		**Exotic**	C	H																
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals are found at any elevation, living in buildings or fields. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are located in tangled vines and trees. Breeding occurs year round, producing litters of 2 to 8 young. Black rats are omnivorous but partial to grain. They can contaminate grain with their droppings and carry diseases such as bubonic plague.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
Family: Dipodidae western jumping mouse *Zapus princeps*			S / S / S / H / C / C
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nocturnal, herbivorous, nongame mice are found at desert and submontane elevations. They live in burrows within 150 feet of water. Breeding occurs soon after emergence from hibernation. Nests are depressions in grass or moss. A single litter of 4-8 young is born in June or July after an 18 day gestation period. The young nurse for one month and are fully independent after 2-3 months. Male home range sizes have been reported as 691 x 100 ft. and females occupy 510 x 100 ft. home ranges.
	k	Tavaputs Plateau	
	k	Cedar Mountain	
	k	Henry Mountains	
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	k	LaSal Mountains	
	k	Dolores Triangle	
	l	San Rafael Desert	
	k	Burr Desert	
	k	Cisco Desert	
	k	Canyonlands	
Family: Erethizontidae porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*			H / H / H / H / H / H / H
	c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame animals occur at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Hollow trees or natural caves serve as den sites. Breeding occurs in October and November. Gestation lasts 7 months and a single young is born in Mayor June. The young nurses for 2-3 weeks and will disperse after 3-4 months. In the spring adults feed on twigs and herbaceous vegetation. In the winter they feed on cambium. Although active year round, they may den up in holes in the bitter cold. Their average yearly home range size is reported as 173 acres.
	c	Tavaputs Plateau	
	c	Cedar Mountain	
	c	Henry Mountains	
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	c	LaSal Mountains	
	c	Dolores Triangle	
	c	San Rafael Desert	
	c	Burr Desert	
	k	Cisco Desert	
	c	Canyonlands	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
Family: Ochotonidae pika *Ochontona princeps*	l k k l l l k k k k k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Urban: / Agricultural: / Alpine: C / Spruce/Fir: / Aspen: / Ponderosa: / Sagebrush/grass: H / Mountain Brush: / Pinyon/juniper: / Saltbrush/grass: / Blackbrush: / Grassland: H / Barren: C / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: H / Riparian: / Stream: / Lake: Pikas inhabit talus slopes and rockslides at montane elevations. They can't tolerate air temperatures above 82°F. Their population trend is unknown. These nongame animals are colonial and territorial. Breeding occurs in the spring and early summer. Two to three litters of 1-5 young are born between April and August. They are weaned at 3-4 weeks of age. Pikas do not hibernate. These diurnal animals eat grasses and herbs, storing them in small "haystacks" beneath boulders.
Family: Leporidae *snowshoe hare *Lepus americanus*	c c k k k k k k k k k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Urban: / Agricultural: / Alpine: C / Spruce/Fir: H / Aspen: H / Ponderosa: H / Sagebrush/grass: / Mountain Brush: S / Pinyon/juniper: / Saltbrush/grass: / Blackbrush: / Grassland: / Barren: / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: / Riparian: C / Stream: / Lake: These game animals inhabit submontane and montane areas. Snowshoe populations are cyclic every 9 to 10 years. Their nests are shallow depressions in dead leaves under trees or shrubs. Usually 2-3 litters of 3 young are born from April to August after a 36 day gestation period. They become independent in about 2 weeks. Snowshoes feed upon grasses, forbs, and berries in the summer and conifer buds, aspen, and willow bark in the winter. Home range sizes can reach 20-25 acres, depending on available cover.

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													wetlands				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
black-tailed jack rabbit *Lepus californicus*				H					C	S	S	S	S	S						
		Indigenous	These nongame animals are found at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Breeding can occur year-round. One to 4 litters per year are born in deep depressions lined with hair. There is a 41-47 day gestation period. The 1 to 8 young are weaned in 2-3 weeks and dispersed at 4 weeks of age. Jack rabbits occupy home range sizes of 49-74 acres. They also concentrate in winter feeding areas. They feed on lush vegetation in the summer and woody and dried vegetation in the winter.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
white-tailed jack rabbit *Lepus townsendii*				H					C	S	S	S	S	S						
		Indigenous	The population trend is stable for these nongame animals of desert and submontane elevations. Breeding occurs from late April-early May. Four young are born, concealed in vegetation, after a 30-43 day gestation period. They can forage for themselves in 15 days and will disperse after another 3-4 weeks. They feed mostly on green vegetation in the summer and buds, bark, and twigs in the winter. Competition with the black-tailed species and habitat loss threatens populations. Home range size averages 173 acres.																	
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance [1]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited Urban / Agricultural / Alpine / Spruce/Fir / Aspen / Ponderosa / Sagebrush/grass / Mountain Brush / Pinyon/juniper / Saltbrush/grass / Blackbrush / Grassland / Barren / wetlands: Marsh / Mesic Meadow / Riparian / Stream / Lake
*desert cottontail *Sylvilagus audubonii*		**Indigenous**	Urban: / Agricultural: C / Alpine: / Spruce/Fir: / Aspen: / Ponderosa: / Sagebrush/grass: C / Mountain Brush: S / Pinyon/juniper: S / Saltbrush/grass: S / Blackbrush: S / Grassland: H / Barren: H / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: / Riparian: H / Stream: / Lake:
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These game animals occur at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Breeding occurs year-round. At least two litters of 1 to 6 young are born from April through July after a 25-35 day gestation period. Nests are fur-lined depressions or abandoned burrows of badgers, prairie dogs, or pocket gophers. Young begin to venture from the nest at 2 weeks of age and are weaned at 3-4 weeks of age. They eat herbaceous vegetation, mesquite, bark, twigs, and cacti. Adults occupy home ranges of 2-15 acres.
	c	Tavaputs Plateau	
	c	Cedar Mountain	
	c	Henry Mountains	
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	c	LaSal Mountains	
	c	Dolores Triangle	
	c	San Rafael Desert	
	c	Burr Desert	
	c	Cisco Desert	
	c	Canyonlands	
*Nuttall's cottontail *Sylvilagus nuttallii*		**Indigenous**	Urban: / Agricultural: C / Alpine: / Spruce/Fir: S / Aspen: S / Ponderosa: S / Sagebrush/grass: C / Mountain Brush: H / Pinyon/juniper: S / Saltbrush/grass: / Blackbrush: / Grassland: H / Barren: H / wetlands: Marsh: / Mesic Meadow: / Riparian: H / Stream: / Lake:
	c	Wasatch Plateau	These game animals inhabit submontane and montane elevations. They prefer thickets, loose rocks, and cliffs. Their population trend is stable. Breeding occurs from February through July. Their nests are shallow depressions lined with fur. Litters of 3 to 8 young are born 2 to 5 times a year, usually between April and July. There is a 28-30 day gestation period. They are weaned at about one month of age. This rabbit prefers grasses and forbs but also consumes sagebrush most of the year.
	c	Tavaputs Plateau	
	k	Cedar Mountain	
	c	Henry Mountains	
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	
	c	LaSal Mountains	
	k	Dolores Triangle	
	k	San Rafael Desert	
	k	Burr Desert	
	k	Cisco Desert	
	c	Canyonlands	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area